

The background of the slide is a dramatic painting of a missile launching. The missile is silver with red bands and is angled upwards from the bottom left towards the top center. It has a large plume of white smoke and fire at its base. Two thin white lines extend from the missile's midsection towards the right side of the frame. The landscape below is a patchwork of green and brown fields, with dark green forests on the sides. In the far distance, there are jagged, snow-capped mountains under a cloudy sky with a bright light source on the right.

Defense Intelligence History 2007

DIA History



The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

The Defense Intelligence Agency became operational on 1 October 1961 as the nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence. It filled a critically important need for a central intelligence producer and manager for the Department of Defense (DoD). DIA's first major test occurred in 1962 with the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. Analytical efforts then focused on the US involvement in Vietnam, the Soviet military threat, and conflicts on nearly every continent.

Throughout the 1970s, Agency analysts responded to crises involving the Soviet Union, arms control, space issues, and conflicts in Asia, the Mideast, Africa, and South America. Intelligence requirements increased significantly, and DIA's reputation grew as the primary intelligence authority in military inputs to national-level products. A continuing focus on supporting field commanders and national-level decisionmakers marked the 1980s. The Agency's support to DoD in publishing *Soviet Military Power* from 1981-1990 received wide acclaim in defining the threat to national security. The opening of the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center in 1984 consolidated the numerous DIA locations in the Washington, DC area.

Recognizing the critical value of intelligence as a force multiplier during crises, the Agency bolstered its support to warfighting commanders in the 1980s and expanded its capabilities to meet major wartime intelligence requirements. In 1986, Congress designated DIA a Combat



Soviet Military Power, 1989

Support Agency. In addition, DIA employees earned a Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMU) the same year for intelligence support during the TWA and ACHILLE LAURO hijackings and the Philippine crisis situation.



The USS Cole after the attack in 2000.

Following the end of the Cold War, DIA reviewed its roles and organization to meet a new era of regional challenges and reductions in resources. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell, honored DIA with a second JMU Award for its achievements during the 1990 Gulf War. DIA continued to support the warfighter in operations throughout the world such as Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA in

early 1992. In 1994, DIA received a third JMU Award for intelligence support during these crises. It was awarded an unprecedented fourth award in 1996 for providing critical intelligence to the warfighter and policymaker.

The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA. The Agency was also designated the Intelligence Community executive agent for Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT). With a renewed focus on counterterrorism, which led to a fifth JMU Award, the Agency provided military intelligence support to hotspots in Africa, the Balkans, South Asia, Russia, the Persian Gulf, and Korea.

Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, the Agency responded with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaeda and other terrorist networks and their sponsors throughout the world. Consequently, DIA received its sixth and seventh JMUs, in 2002 and 2005, respectively, for exceptional military intelligence support of operations regarding the Global War on Terror (GWOT), Afghanistan, and Iraq. DIA has also responded to humanitarian crises, supporting rescue operations in the aftermath of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Hurricane Katrina, and the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.

As the Intelligence Community undergoes transformation and postures for a new era of globally-oriented, technologically sophisticated, and rapidly adaptive intelligence in support of policymaking and military operations, DIA remains “Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation.”



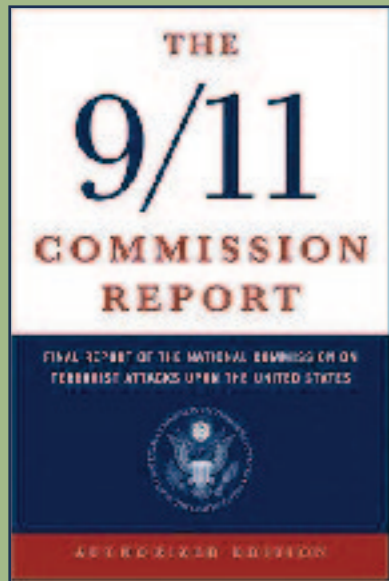
The GWOT Expeditionary Medal and the GWOT Service Medal.



Transformation

The attacks of 11 September 2001 highlighted the need for comprehensive change throughout the Intelligence Community (IC). As a result, Congress enacted the sweeping “Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004,” the most dramatic reform of US intelligence capabilities since the National Security Act of 1947. The IC and Congress launched intensive efforts to identify shortcomings, design reforms, and improve organizational constructs and interrelationships.

As part of the transformation of intelligence, DIA focused on revitalizing the workforce and improving core knowledge databases to meet new requirements and missions. DIA’s efforts provided greater support to operations and increased deployment of personnel to regions throughout the world. The DoD established an Under Secretary for Defense Intelligence to provide a focal point for DoD intelligence activities.



The DIA Seal

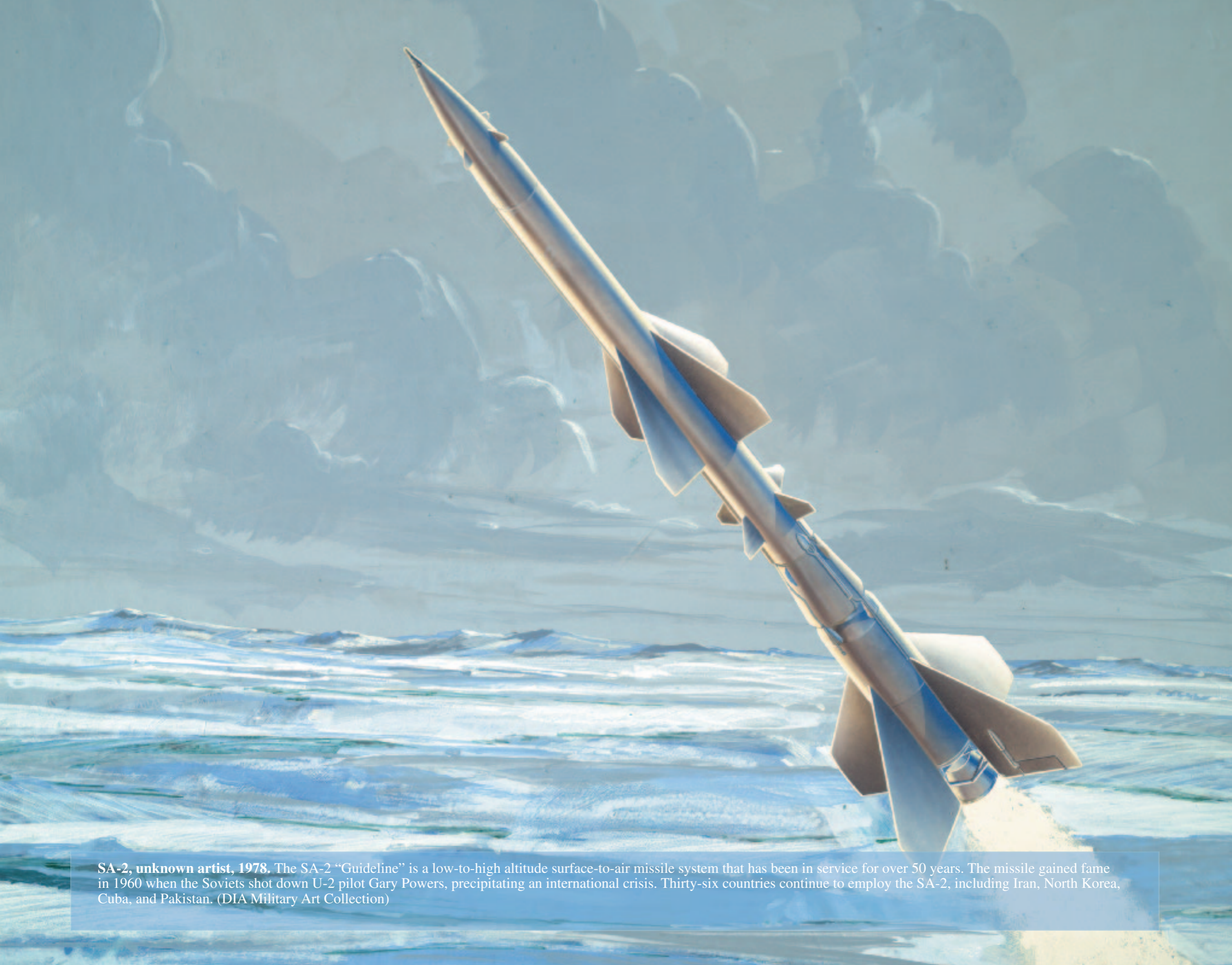


The dark blue background of the seal signifies the unknown, or the threats and challenges of the world around us. The flaming torch and its gold color, which represents knowledge or intelligence, is lighting our way to a known world symbolized by the blue-green planet. The eternal search for knowledge and truth is the worldwide mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The two red ellipses symbolize the technical aspects of intelligence today and in the future. The 13 stars and the wreath identify the Agency as a Department of Defense organization.

Artwork

The DIA Military Art Collection comprises more than 1,100 paintings and drawings that Agency artists completed between 1965 and 1989. These artists, in close cooperation with DIA analysts, worked to achieve an accurate portrayal of a number of Cold War era military systems. The artwork often depicted classified photography or imagery that could not be used in its original form. The Agency commissioned these works of military art to illustrate publications and support official briefings. Eventually, computer-generated graphics replaced the use of paintings in the late 1980s, and the last of the visual information specialists employed at the Agency retired in June 2000. The DIA History Office continues to maintain and safeguard the DIA Military Art Collection as a unique historical record of our mission of providing Defense intelligence in service to the Nation.

The 11 paintings in this publication are from the DIA Military Art Collection and the United States Air Force Art Collection.



SA-2, unknown artist, 1978. The SA-2 “Guideline” is a low-to-high altitude surface-to-air missile system that has been in service for over 50 years. The missile gained fame in 1960 when the Soviets shot down U-2 pilot Gary Powers, precipitating an international crisis. Thirty-six countries continue to employ the SA-2, including Iran, North Korea, Cuba, and Pakistan. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Tet Offensive

At the beginning of 1968, the North Vietnamese Army and Vietcong launched a series of surprise attacks in dozens of cities and towns in South Vietnam that ultimately changed the course of the war. Despite the superior firepower of US forces and fierce counterattacks that inflicted massive casualties, the Tet Offensive proved that Communist forces could still take the offensive and were far from defeat. Within months, US troop strength in Vietnam would reach a new peak of about a half million men.

On 30 January 1968, the first day of the mutually agreed truce for Tet, the Vietnamese Lunar New Year, Vietcong and North Vietnamese regular forces launched a major campaign of coordinated attacks. The Tet Offensive targeted the seven largest cities, including Saigon and Hue, and thirty provincial capitals throughout the country. In Saigon, Vietcong commandos occupied the American embassy buildings for six hours before US forces killed them. Vietcong forces in Hue held out in a bitter struggle until 24 February; others fought on for weeks.

The audacity of the strikes and the failure of the Intelligence Community to predict such a large offensive led to increased doubts about the war on the US home front. Even though the Vietcong failed to hold any of the areas they attacked, the Communists considered the Tet offensive a military defeat. The operation may also have been considered politically abortive, since it failed to spark a popular uprising against the South Vietnamese government. Although the Vietcong would never recover their pre-attack strength, the Tet Offensive represented a psychological and propaganda victory for the Communists. For the United States, it was the beginning of the end of involvement in Vietnam.



US Marines fighting in Hue during the Tet Offensive.

JANUARY 2007						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31 	1 New Year's Day (observed) 1962: Defense Intelligence School established, now the Joint Military Intelligence College.	2 1959: Castro took control of Cuba.	3 1917: Birth of LTG Vernon Walters, USA, ambassador, deputy DCI, military attache.	4 1975: Rockefeller Commission formed to investigate CIA activities.	5 1957: Eisenhower Doctrine proposed to protect any Middle East nation from Communist aggression.	6
7 1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.	8 1998: Ramzi Yousef sentenced to life for 1993 World Trade Center bombing.	9	10 1738: Birth of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary War hero who used HUMINT to capture Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot.	11 1984: Nicaragua shot down US Army helicopter.	12 1990: SR-71 reconnaissance program terminated.	13
14 1984: CWO Robert Prescott, DAO Guatemala, died in a plane crash.	15 Martin Luther King Jr. Day 1943: Pentagon completed.	16 1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence satellite secrets to the USSR.	17 1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched—DIA provided significant intelligence.	18 1982: Lebanese terrorist assassinated LTC Charles Ray, Assistant Army Attaché in Paris.	19	20 1981: Iran released US hostages.
21 1984: CWO Robert Prescott, DAO Guatemala, died in a plane crash.	22 1946: President Truman established Central Intelligence Group with RADM Sidney Souers as first DCI.	23 1946: First DCI, Sidney Souers, sworn in	24 1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring US intelligence.	25	26	27 1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating US Intelligence Community.
28	29 1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and US forces in the Gulf War.	30 1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began—DIA analysts warned of attack.	31	1	2 <div>DEC 2006<div>12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	3 <div>FEB 2007<div>2829303112345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728123</div></div>



DELTA IV IN DRYDOCK, Edward L. Cooper. The Soviet Union designed the DELTA IV submarine to modernize the seaborne leg of its nuclear deterrent force. The Russians built all seven of these nuclear-powered subs in Severodvinsk, launching them at the rate of about one per year from 1985 to 1991. Considered a great success by the Russian Navy, the DELTA IV carries 16 SS-N-23 liquid-fueled intercontinental ballistic missiles. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

In 1909, the War Department assigned First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., one of three African-American officers on active duty at the time, as the first US military attaché to Liberia. His main mission was to assess requirements for a US team to train a Liberian defense force. While conducting the survey, Davis contracted Blackwater fever, a common disease afflicting new arrivals to the West African coast, and was recalled in 1911.

If not for efforts to colonize Liberia with freed American slaves, the US would have had little need for a military attaché in Liberia in the early 1900s. Indeed, the United States had no other military or naval attachés posted in Africa at the time. But special historical ties with Washington, the threat to the regime in Monrovia from foreign and domestic elements, and a US-sponsored program to help train an effective self-defense force, resulted in the initiative for such an assignment to the country. This led to Davis' selection to serve in Monrovia in 1909. For his distinguished service, the Liberian Government awarded him the Order of the Star of Africa, Grade of Commander.

Born in Washington, DC on 1 July 1877, Davis carved out a long and distinguished military career after his tour in Liberia, becoming, in 1940, the first black general in the US Army. He retired after 50 years of active duty in 1948, the same year that President Harry S. Truman issued an order barring discrimination in the armed forces. Davis died in Chicago, IL on 26 November 1970 and was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.



First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., Military Attaché.

FEBRUARY 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 	29	30	31	1 1895: Birth of John Ford, filmmaker, naval officer, WWII intelligence officer.	2	3 1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.
4 1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.	5 1956: President Eisenhower created the President's Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).	6 1963: John Hughes, special assistant to Director, DIA, gave Cuban Missile Crisis briefing on national television.	7 1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.	8 1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.	9	10 2004: Libya decided to eliminate WMD.
11	12	13	14 1956: Khrushchev denounced Stalin in secret speech; CIA soon gets a copy.	15 1894: USS MAINE blew up in Havana harbor precipitating war with Spain.	16 1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.	17
18	19 Washington's birthday 1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.	20	21 1994: Aldridge Ames arrested for espionage.	22	23	24 1998: Osama bin Laden issued fatwa that justified attacks on US citizens anywhere.
25 1985: Poland expelled US Defense Attaché COL Frederick Myer for espionage.	26 1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.	27	28 1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.	1 <div><div>JAN 2007</div><div>12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	2 <div><div>MAR 2007</div><div>2526272812345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	3



THROUGH THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE, K. Randel, 1996. A single/two-seat multi-role fighter, the Lockheed Martin F-16 Fighting Falcon has served the US Air Force for thirty years. Many nations fly variants of the F-16 today, including Israel, Greece, Chile, and the United Arab Emirates. Here, an F-16c attacks an ammunition storage complex near Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina on 25 May 1995, as part of Operation DENY FLIGHT. (Courtesy of the Air Force Art Collection)

Kosovo


In early 1998, large-scale fighting erupted between the Serbian military and Kosovar Albanian forces. This conflict led to the deaths of over 1,500 Kosovars and forced 400,000 people from their homes. Slobodan Milosevic, the president of the Serb Republic, rejected subsequent international efforts to resolve the crisis peacefully. When Serb forces intensified offensive operations against Kosovar Albanians in mid-March, the international community decided to take military action.

NATO responded by organizing Operation ALLIED FORCE to end the atrocities committed by Yugoslav forces against ethnic Albanians in the southern province of Kosovo. On 24 March 1999, NATO launched an air campaign to force the withdrawal of Serbian military and paramilitary forces from Kosovo. Operation NOBLE ANVIL, the US component of this NATO action, was designed to promote regional stability, cooperation, and security. In June, Milosevic sued for peace after seventy-seven days of Allied air strikes had left his forces in disarray. The success of the operation allowed the UN to station an international peacekeeping force in the region and establish a political framework that would allow Kosovo to remain semi-autonomous.

Throughout Operation ALLIED FORCE, DIA provided intelligence for coalition forces. In addition to targeting and bomb damage assessment following air strikes in Serbia and Kosovo, DIA provided analyses of military capabilities, profiles of major political figures, as well as assessments of defense and infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. DIA also supported an allied military intelligence battalion in Bosnia and a National Intelligence Support Team (NIST) in Sarajevo.



The Kosovo Campaign medal.

MARCH 2007						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26 <div>FEB 2007 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 1 2 3</div>	27 <div>APR 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5</div>	28 <div></div>	1	2	3 <div>1931: "Star-Spangled Banner" became US national anthem.</div>
4 <div>1949: NATO pact signed.</div>	5 <div>1970: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force.</div>	6 <div>1963: DIA's production Center occupied Arlington Hall Station VA.</div>	7	8 <div>1965: First American combat soldiers in Vietnam.</div>	9 <div>1862: USS MONITOR fought CSS VIRGINIA in first ironclad ship battle.</div>	10
11 <div>2004: Terrorist bombs killed 191 people on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain.</div>	12	13 <div>1954: KGB established.</div>	14 <div>1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.</div>	15	16 <div>1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.</div>	17 <div>1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.</div>
18	19 <div>2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.</div>	20 <div>1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA's plan for Defense Attaché System.</div>	21 <div>1971: Schlesinger Report urged major IC reform.</div>	22	23 <div>1999: Operation ALLIED FORCE in Kosovo began. 1882: Office of Naval Intelligence established.</div>	24 <div>1985: MAJ Arthur Nicholson killed by Soviet soldiers in East Germany.</div>
25 <div>1977: DIA's new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.</div>	26 <div>1982: Groundbreaking took place in Washington, DC for a memorial to honor US soldiers killed in Vietnam.</div>	27	28	29	30 <div>1973: Last US troops left Vietnam.</div>	31 <div>1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.</div>



SA-6, unknown artist, 1978. The SA-6 “Gainful” is a low-to-medium-altitude surface-to-air missile system. It first saw action in the 1973 Middle East War and was used most recently against NATO forces in the Kosovo campaign in the 1990s. Variations of the SA-6 are in service today with many countries, including Russia, Syria, India, and Poland. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Pauline Cushman

Women played important roles in intelligence during the Civil War. One of the more famous female spies of the war was Pauline Cushman (her real name was Harriet Wood), an actress of Creole descent, and a dedicated Unionist who collected information for the Federal military. She first worked in St. Louis, where she helped uncover Confederate agents, and subsequently moved to Nashville where she continued her counterintelligence efforts.

In 1863, Union intelligence officers and Cushman successfully carried out a plan to obtain key information behind Southern lines. When Federal authorities in Nashville expelled Cushman for being “a dangerous secessionist,” she was warmly welcomed by the Confederates. Cushman and the Union, however, staged the expulsion to give her easy access to military camps throughout Tennessee and Alabama. She not only identified agents and communications routes, she also began developing order of battle intelligence on the Army of Tennessee.

After Confederates caught her with incriminating documents while engaged in a mission, General Braxton Bragg sentenced her to hang. A daring Union cavalry raid on the town where Cushman was held captive, however, set her free. Cushman’s rescue was well publicized, which compromised any possibility to continue her espionage activities in the future. She returned to the stage and continued under the name “Major” Pauline Cushman. Though the Major used her Civil War experiences as a drawing card, she never spoke in detail of her espionage activities.



Major Pauline Cushman, Union spy.

APRIL 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 1982: Argentina seized the Falkland Islands from the British—US intelligence aided British response.	3 1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.	4 1975: C-5A crashed killing USDAO Saigon members Celeste Brown, Vivienne Clark, Dorothy Curtiss, Joan Prey, and Doris Watkins.	5 1947: US and USSR established military liaison missions in occupation zones in Germany.	6 1917: US declared war on Germany and entered WW I.	7 1954: President Eisenhower delivered “domino theory” speech.
8	9 2003: Baghdad fell to Coalition armor.	10	11 1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.	12 2001: China released 24 US Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.	13	14 1986: US planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi to retaliate for Libyan terrorism.
15	16 1987: US Special Operations Command established.	17 1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.	18 1775: Paul Revere’s famous midnight “intelligence” ride.	19 1943: Photo interpreter Constance Babington-Smith detected a V-1 rocket near Peenemünde, Germany.	20 1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to US and UK.	21 2005: DNI John Negroponte sworn in.
22 1915: Germans used chemical warfare (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.	23	24 1970: China’s satellite reconnaissance program began with launch of CHINA ONE.	25	26 1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.	27 1978: Pro-communist rebels murdered Afghan President Sardar Mohammed Daoud.	28 1965: US troops landed in Dominican Republic.
29	30 1964: DIA S&T directorate formed.	1 	2 MAR 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	3 MAY 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4	5



KRIVAK FRIGATE, Brian McMullin, 1978. One of the major successes of the Russian shipbuilding industry, the Krivak class frigate first appeared in the late 1960s. Its armament and efficient design made it a threat to Western navies. Operating as an escort ship, the latest version has added a helicopter flight deck and hangar. Krivak frigates remain in service with the Russian, Ukrainian, and Indian navies. (DIA Military Art Collection)

The Nisei

In the years before World War II, first generation Japanese immigrants to the United States (known as the Issei) remained concentrated in small ethnic enclaves in Hawaii, California, and other states along the West Coast. Living in these communities, they sought to create an environment that would permit their children to remain connected to Japanese culture and traditions while also slowly integrating into American society. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entry into World War II, many of this second generation of Japanese-American citizens, known as the Nisei, joined the United States military to assist in the fight against the Japanese.

The Nisei contributed significantly to military intelligence during combat in the Pacific and during the postwar occupation of Japan. Their language skills as soldier-linguists proved critically important for a number of intelligence-related activities. Nisei linguists participated in intelligence-gathering patrols, translated captured enemy documents, monitored enemy transmissions, and interrogated enemy prisoners of war. Many served in the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota, training future Japanese linguists to support military operations in the Pacific.

Perhaps more important than the Nisei's language skills, however, was their knowledge of the Japanese people and awareness of Japanese culture. After the war, this knowledge and awareness positioned the Nisei to become unofficial cultural ambassadors during the transition from wartime military operations to peacetime occupation and rebuilding. During this critical but delicate period, the Nisei facilitated communication between the occupiers and the occupied, helped to clarify American intentions, and assisted with the implementation of various political, economic, and social initiatives.



A Nisei soldier interrogates a Japanese prisoner in 1942.

MAY 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29 	30	1 1960: SA-2 missile downed American U-2 and Soviets captured pilot Francis Gary Powers.	2 1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.	3 1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.	4 1961: EO10936 created President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board	5
6 1960: Joint Study Group formed, recommended creating DIA.	7 1954: Vietnamese Communists defeated French at Dien Bien Phu.	8 1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9 1945: WW II hostilities ended in Europe.	10 2002: FBI agent Robert Hansen sentenced to life in prison for selling secrets to Moscow.	11 1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12 1975: Communist forces in Cambodia captured US freighter Mayaguez.
13 1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and US.	14 1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 5th Director, DIA.	15	16	17 1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS STARK, killing 37.	18 1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19 1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or "the Black Chamber."
20 1985: Retired Navy CWO John Walker arrested for spying.	21 1940: President Roosevelt authorized authorized wiretapping to catch German agents.	22	23 1950: Harry Gold arrested on espionage charges for passing atomic secrets to USSR.	24	25	26 1972: SALT I Treaty signed by Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev.
27	28 Memorial Day 1998: Pakistan conducted first nuclear test.	29 2001: A US court convicted four al-Qaida members of terrorism charges in the bombing of two US embassies in Africa.	30	31 1862: Professor Thaddeus Lowe demonstrated the value of aerial reconnaissance from a balloon at the Battle of Fair Oaks, VA.	1 <div> <div>APR 2007</div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 </div> </div>	2 <div> <div>JUN 2007</div> <div> 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 </div> </div>



PREDATOR, Christopher Peterson, 2004. The RQ-1/MQ-1 Predator is tactical endurance, medium-altitude unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) in use with the USAF and CIA. It is used primarily for surveillance and reconnaissance missions, although it has also fired Hellfire missiles in anti-terrorist operations. Predator UAVs have supported operations in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. (Courtesy of the Air Force Art Collection)

Christopher Peterson

The Phantom Army

The D-Day invasion in June 1944 owes its success in part to a clever Allied intelligence campaign. Before the cross-Channel invasion of France, the Allies initiated a complex deception operation aimed at convincing the Germans that the invasion would actually take place at the Pas de Calais, the closest and obvious choice for a landing, and not the Normandy beaches. General Dwight D. Eisenhower directed his staff to create a phantom invasion force known as the 1st Army Group. For its commander Eisenhower designated General George S. Patton, a well seasoned veteran of the North African and Sicilian campaigns.


Allied intelligence devised a series of deceptive measures. For instance, Allied planners directed construction crews to build dummy plywood-and-canvas installations and deployed an assortment of inflatable tanks and vehicles near Dover, England. Intelligence officers also anchored a vast armada of rubber landing craft in the Thames River estuary, clearly visible to German reconnaissance aircraft. As naval units maneuvered off the Channel coast, the Allies initiated a massive bombing campaign over the Pas de Calais region in the weeks preceding the invasion. Fake radio traffic simulated the operations of a major military organization.

The deception exceeded all expectations. Convinced that the Pas de Calais was the planned site for the Allied invasion, Hitler considered the Normandy landings a mere diversion. As fighting raged along the beaches of Normandy, the Germans kept 19 divisions in the vicinity of Pas de Calais waiting for an attack that never materialized. These German forces could have taken a heavy toll on the Allied invasion army at Normandy. As a result, the phantom army saved the lives of countless Allied soldiers and allowed the Allied armies to establish a foothold in France on the road to victory.



A US soldier stands beside a dummy armored car in 1944.

JUNE 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 MAY 2007 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 JUL 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4	29	30	31 	1 2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established.	2 1964: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded.
3 1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.	4 1942: Battle of Midway began—WW II Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.	5 1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.	6 1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.	7 1999: Osama bin Laden added to FBI's "10 Most Wanted" list.	8 1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/NSA SIGINT collection ship.	9 1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.
10 1970: DIA's Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.	11	12	13 Flag Day 1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.	14 1775: Continental Congress established the US Army.	15 1917: Espionage Act passed.	16
17 1953: Soviets crushed anti-government riots in East Berlin.	18 1979: SALT II Treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev.	19 2002: Hamid Karzai inaugurated as president of Afghanistan.	20 1963: USSR and US agreed on "hot-line" telephone link.	21 1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.	22 1941: Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service (later FBIS) established.	23
24 1948: Berlin Blockade began.	25 1950: Korean War began with North Korean invasion of South Korea. 1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.	26 1948: Berlin Airlift began.	27	28 1988: Terrorist group "17 November" killed CAPT William Nordeen, the Defense Attaché in Athens.	29	30 1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.



BM-27 MULTIPLE ROCKET LAUNCHER, Edward L. Cooper, 1986. The 16-tube, 220-mm BM-27 multiple rocket launcher is capable of firing high-explosive conventional rounds, scattering mines, and delivering chemical warheads to targets over 20 miles away. The Russians used it to provide long-range fire support in Afghanistan and Chechnya. It is in service today with about seven different nations. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Counterproliferation

On 1 July 1968, the international community opened for signature the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The NPT allows five nations to possess nuclear weapons: the United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. The only nuclear powers at the original signing of the treaty, they also represent the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Under the treaty, the five nuclear weapons states agree not to transfer nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology to others, and the non-nuclear weapons parties agree not to develop nuclear weapons. Currently 188 parties subscribe to the NPT, which contains three major pillars: nonproliferation, disarmament, and the right to use nuclear technology for peaceful ends.

The proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons from state and non-state actors poses an increasingly significant security threat to much of the world. States such as Iran, North Korea, and Syria continue to attempt to acquire and develop weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Terrorist groups as well have cultivated an interest in acquiring such deadly weapons. The growing availability of WMD, the proliferation of missile-related technologies, the expertise and knowledge in delivery systems, and the proliferation of new and more complex chemical and biological agents have increased the scope and nature of the WMD threat.

DIA's Counterproliferation Support Office produces, manages, and integrates all-source intelligence on foreign nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) warfare programs in support of US counterproliferation efforts. It assesses procurement networks for NBC warfare technology and oversees and produces intelligence in support of arms control, acquisition studies, and technology and arms transfers relating to foreign NBC programs. DIA's efforts help prevent the spread of WMD and ensure the security of the United States and its allies.



Iran continues to improve the range of its Shahab 3 missile, which can carry nuclear, chemical, or HE warheads.

JULY 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1918: Bolling Field named after COL Raynal Bolling.	2	3 1775: George Washington took command of the Continental Army.	4 Independence Day 1776: Declaration of Independence signed.	5	6 1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.	7 2005: Bombings in London Underground killed 52 people.
8 1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military intelligence post.	9 1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.	10	11 1941: Office of the Coordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.	12	13 1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.	14
15 1979: DIA established Directorate for Resources and Systems. 1996: DIA civilian Judith Goldberg killed while on duty in Cairo.	16 1945: US tested the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, NM.	17 1975: US APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.	18	19 1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.	20	21 1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.
22 2004: 9/11 Commission delivered report.	23	24 1990: US warships in the Persian Gulf placed on alert.	25 1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraqi.	26 1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act. 1964: Defense Intelligence Liaison Office, London, established.	27 1953: Armistice for Korean War signed. 1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.	28
29	30 1916: German agents set off explosion in New York harbor.	31 1989: Lebanese terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.	1 	2	3 <div><div>JUN 2007</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div></div>	4 <div><div>AUG 2007</div><div>29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div></div>



SS-N-21, Edward L. Cooper. The SS-N-21 “Sampson” is a submarine-launched, land attack cruise missile that is the equivalent of the US Tomahawk. As part of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 2 (START 2), Russia removed its nuclear-armed versions of the SS-N-21 in 1992 and modified a number of them with high explosive warheads. These missiles are still in service today with the Russian Navy. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Hurricane Katrina and DIA

In the early dawn of 29 August 2005, the full force of Hurricane Katrina struck the United States near the Louisiana/Mississippi border. The storm ravaged the coastal regions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, leaving in its wake a path of indiscriminate destruction. When the levees broke around New Orleans, the waters quickly flooded the city and neighboring parishes, killing approximately 1,600 people and leaving hundreds of thousands of residents stranded and homeless. Estimates of the storm damage were upwards of \$75 billion.

Along with a number of federal and state agencies, the armed forces, dozens of nations, and people from all over the United States, DIA responded quickly to the crisis. With communications and transportation networks destroyed, DIA provided a broad range of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance resources to help gauge the scope of the disaster. Analysts responded to urgent requests for information from Northern Command (NORTHCOM) and federal agencies while other DIA personnel deployed to the region to assess damaged infrastructure. In addition, the defense attaché offices (DAOs) coordinated the actions of over 95 countries that offered aid, with military elements from foreign nations helping deliver critical support.

DIA's technical expertise played a key role in recovery operations. Using two DC-3 aircraft equipped with hyper-spectral and optical sensors, DIA's MASINT and Technical Collection (DT) worked with other members of the IC and government to help locate hazardous material spills. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) assessed potential medical threats to forces conducting relief operations while webmasters from DIA's Western CONUS Regional Service Center provided Web posting and dissemination requirements. These coordinated efforts began the slow process of recovery for a region forever changed by the powerful storm.



A US Army UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter flies above New Orleans shortly after Hurricane Katrina.

AUGUST 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29 	30 <div>JUL 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	31 <div>SEP 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	1 1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing "Defense Intelligence Agency."	2 1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.	3	4 1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.
5 1965: Limited Test Ban Treaty signed.	6 1945: US dropped the first atomic bomb, "Little Boy," in combat at Hiroshima.	7 1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.	8 1942: US executed six German saboteurs who had landed on Long Island in June.	9 1945: US dropped the second atomic bomb, "Fat Man," on Nagasaki, Japan.	10	11 1949: GEN Omar Bradley appointed first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
12 1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.	13 1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.	14	15 1961: DIA's Military Intelligence Board activated.	16 1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.	17	18 1993: US placed Sudan on list of state sponsors of terrorism.
19 1953: Coup ousted Prime Minister Mosadegh of Iran.	20 1998: US cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan.	21 1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.	22	23 1963: Ground Force Panel authorized, early cooperative effort between DIA and CIA.	24 1814: British Army burned Washington, DC. 1966: DIA Liaison Detachment, Ottawa, established.	25
26	27	28	29 1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.	30	31 1994: Last Soviet troops departed East Germany.	1



SCUD B BALLISTIC MISSILE, unknown artist, 1983. The Soviets first deployed the SS-1C "Scud B" in the early 1960s, and variants of the Scud are in service today around the world. A tactical mobile ballistic missile, it can deliver a conventional, nuclear, biological, or chemical warhead to a target about 200 miles away. The eight-wheeled Transporter-Erector-Launcher (TEL) vehicle MAZ 543 P has replaced the tracked vehicle seen here. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Bernardo de Galvez

The contributions of Bernardo de Galvez to the American Revolution make him a heroic figure in the birth of the United States. As the governor of the Louisiana territories in 1777, he corresponded with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry and established covert contacts with American agents. Galvez secured the port of New Orleans from British trade. Through a clandestine world trading company established by Spain, Galvez transported money, guns, ammunition and tons of military supplies up the Mississippi River to aid the rebel forces under Generals George Washington and George Rogers Clark.


Once Spain entered the war against Great Britain in 1779, Galvez took more direct action against British forces in the Revolutionary War. As General of Spanish Colonial forces in North America, he raised a diverse army of Spanish regulars, various Indian tribes, and freed slaves and launched attacks on British forces along the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast. After winning a series of battles, including the capture of the British stronghold at Mobile, his campaign came to a victorious end with the surrender of Fort George in Pensacola, the British capital of West Florida. Historians consider these victories a decisive factor in the outcome of the Revolution.

The United States will always owe a debt of gratitude to Galvez for his commitment to the early American cause. At the end of hostilities in 1783, Galvez helped draft the terms of the Treaty of Paris, and the American Congress praised him for his critical aid during the war. The city of Galveston, TX, is named in his honor. Today, a mounted statue of Galvez stands proudly at the corner of Virginia Ave. and 22nd St. in downtown Washington, DC.



A portrait of Bernardo de Galvez, hero of the American Revolution.

SEPTEMBER 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <small>AUG 2007</small> <small>29 30 31 1 2 3 4</small> <small>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</small> <small>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</small> <small>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</small> <small>26 27 28 29 30 31</small>	27 <small>OCT 2007</small> <small>1 2 3 4 5 6</small> <small>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</small> <small>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</small> <small>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</small> <small>28 29 30 31</small>	28	29	30 	31	1 1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA. 1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA. 1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.
2 1990: The DoD Joint Intelligence Center became operational. 2005: First DIA airborne MASINT mission in support of Katrina operations.	3 Labor Day 2004: Approximately 350 civilians in a school in Beslan, Russia died in Chechen hostage crisis.	4 1963: DIA established the Production Center.	5 1972: Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and a German policeman in Munich.	6 1961: NRO formally established. 1976: Soviet MiG-25 and pilot defected to Japan, providing intelligence.	7	8
9 2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance leader.	10 1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.	11 2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.	12 2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.	13 1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.	14 1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.	15
16 1974: DIA established the General Counsel.	17 1947: James Forrestal became first Secretary of Defense.	18 1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.	19 1994: US forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.	20 1984: Hezbollah bombed Beirut Embassy killing DIA's CWO Kenneth Welch and ISI Michael Wagner, USDAO.	21 2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.	22 1980: Iran-Iraq War began.
23 1996: NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency) Act passed.	24 1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.	25 1940: William Friedman's Signals Intelligence Service cracked Japanese PURPLE code.	26 1990: UN Security Council imposed air embargo against Iraq.	27 1996: Afghanistan's Taliban rebels captured Kabul and hanged former president Najibullah.	28	29



SOVIET SPACE SHUTTLE ON THE LAUNCH PAD, Ronald C. Wittmann, 1986. As part of its efforts to militarize space, the USSR pressed forward with an active research and development program in the 1970s centered at Tyuratam. The Buran Space Shuttle effort led to a number of brief test flights in the 1980s, but a lack of financial support has halted these activities today. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Terrorism

Even before the terrible events of 11 September 2001 that led to the Global War on Terror (GWOT), the United States witnessed a number of deadly terrorist attacks over the past three decades. The 1980s marked a particularly troubled decade as terrorists targeted the US embassy and military barracks in Beirut, Lebanon (1983) and the US embassy in Kuwait (1983). In 1985, terrorist groups bombed establishments frequented by US servicemen in Madrid and West Berlin, hijacked a TWA flight from Athens to Rome and killed a US Navy diver, attacked the cruise ship Achille Lauro, and targeted airports in Rome and Vienna. In 1988, a bomb explosion on a New York-bound Pan-AM Boeing 747 sent the aircraft crashing into the Scottish village of Lockerbie.

The United States faced similarly high levels of terrorism in the 1990s. Terrorist attacks struck the World Trade Center (1993), US military headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (1995), a federal office building in Oklahoma City (1995), Khobar Towers military complex in Dharan, Saudi Arabia, and the US embassies at Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (1998). In addition, a small boat loaded with explosives detonated alongside the USS Cole while it lay at anchor in the Yemeni port of Aden in 2000.

While much of the world has been subjected to terrorism for at least a millennium, the attacks of 9/11 represent a particularly tragic milestone in America’s decades-long experience with terrorism. Future generations of historians delving into the history of the 21st century must certainly consider the horrific terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 and the robust military response that followed as the century’s defining moments. Any effort to develop an effective strategy to manage terrorism’s challenges, however, must look beyond the immediacy of current events and engage with the phenomenon’s historical roots.



The Khobar Towers bombing in 1996.

OCTOBER 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																								
30 	1 DIA Day 1961: DIA became operational. 1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroots became 8th Director, DIA. 1986: Goldwater–Nichols Act signed. 1996: NIMA created.	2 1780: British Major John André hanged by the Continental Army as spy.	3 1993: 12 Americans killed, 78 wounded in operation against Somali warlord Aidid in Mogadishu.	4 1957: Soviets launched SPUTNIK I, beginning the “Space Race.”	5 1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.	6 1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.																																																																								
7 1986: Cruise ship ACHILLE LAURO hijacked. 2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.	8 Columbus Day (Observed)		10	11 2005: DNI released text of Zawahiri’s letter to Zarqawi.	12 2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.	13 1860: First aerial photograph in the United States taken from a balloon in Boston.																																																																								
14 1980: Intelligence Oversight Act re-vamped Congressional oversight of IC.	15 1962: DIA, CIA, and Service photo interpreters identified Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba.	16 1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.	17 2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.	18 1989: Eric Honnecker’s 20-year rule in East Germany ended.	19	20 1981: President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFI-AB) re-established.																																																																								
21 1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.	22	23 1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.	24 1945: UN founded	25 1983: US forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.	26 1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency. 2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.	27 2005: DNI publicly released the new National Intelligence Strategy.																																																																								
28 1962: Krushchev agreed to dismantle missile sites in Cuba under UN supervision.	29 1956: Suez War began; US Air Force directed Lockheed to develop DISCOVERER, SAMOS, and MIDAS programs.	30 1952: US detonated the first hydrogen bomb on Eniwetok Atoll.	31	1	2 <div>SEP 2007</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr></table>					1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		3 <div>NOV 2007</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
				1																																																																										
2	3	4	5	6	7																																																																									
8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																									
14	15	16	17	18	19																																																																									
20	21	22	23	24	25																																																																									
26	27	28	29	30																																																																										
		1	2	3																																																																										
4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																									
10	11	12	13	14	15																																																																									
16	17	18	19	20	21																																																																									
22	23	24	25	26	27																																																																									
28	29	30																																																																												



Q-5/A-5 FANTAN, unknown artist, 1978. The Fantan is a single-seat, twin-engine supersonic attack aircraft developed in China in the late 1960s. Its primary role is to support troops in ground attack operations, although it can also intercept fighters. The Q-5 (export version is A-5) is in service today with the air forces of China, North Korea, and Pakistan. (DIA Military Art Collection)

Exploration in Northwest America

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson proposed an expedition to the Pacific Ocean in the hope of finding an all-water route to the coast. Turning to the US Army, the only organization that could support such an endeavor, Jefferson commissioned Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark to lead a party through rugged and uncharted terrain. In addition to finding a Northwest Passage, the expedition's mission was to provide information on the Native American tribes, discover trade routes, and chart the geography of the region. Jefferson considered it critical to the growth of the United States to establish friendly relations with the tribes that inhabited the huge swath of territory in the Louisiana Purchase.

The cross-country expedition of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery proved to be a rousing success. In two years and four months, the small party traveled almost 8,000 miles. Although unable to locate an uninterrupted water route to the Pacific, the Corps of Discovery returned with valuable information relating to Native American tribes, trade routes, and geographic and scientific data. Establishing good relations with various tribes, Lewis and Clark helped open the West to commerce and settlement.

During their courageous and often dangerous exploration across central and northwestern America, Lewis and Clark turned to a Shoshone woman, Sacagawea, for help. Her navigational, diplomatic, and language skills played a role in the successful exploration of America's new frontier. Serving as an aide to the expedition's leaders, Sacagawea was able to use her knowledge of the geography to help guide the expedition through areas of difficult terrain. Her fluency in Native American linguistic dialects also helped secure safe passage for the expeditionary party. An indispensable asset to the success of the mission, Sacagawea skillfully provided information to Lewis and Clark at critical junctures of their journey that helped shape the new frontiers of the nation.



The US Mint introduced the Sacagawea Golden Dollar in 2000.

NOVEMBER 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 	29	30 OCT 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	31 DEC 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 1985: Vitaly Yurchenko defected back to the Soviets.	2 1962: DoD established Defense Intelligence School.	3 1971: Defense Secretary Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).
4 1979: Iranian militants seized US Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.	5 1971: US Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.	6 1970: US launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.	7 1805: Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reached the Pacific Ocean and completed intelligence mission.	8	9 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.	10
11 1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.	12 Veterans Day 1997: Ramzi Yousef convicted of mas-terminating the 1993 bombing of WTC.	13	14 1979: President Carter froze Iranian assets following the seizure of the embassy in Tehran.	15 1979: Sir Anthony Blunt exposed as a former Soviet spy of the "Cambridge Spy Ring."	16 1964: China tests first nuclear bomb.	17 2001: Taliban removed from power in Afghanistan.
18 1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.	19 1994: UN Security Council authorized air strikes of Serb targets in Croatia.	20 1962: President Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba.	21 1970: US forces raided the empty Son Tay POW camp in Vietnam.	22 Thanksgiving Day 1963: President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas.	23 1985: Terrorists hijacked an Egyptian airliner, killing one American.	24 1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft. 2003: NIMA renamed NGA.
25	26	27	28 1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.	29	30 1962: DIA established Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.	1



CHINOOK IN AFGHANISTAN, photo by Spc. Isaac Scruggs. The CH-47 Chinook is a tandem-rotor, twin-turbine transport helicopter that can carry upwards of 55 soldiers. It serves as the backbone of US Army logistics efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Here a Chinook flies through a mountain range in Afghanistan in support of anti-terrorist operations. (Courtesy of US Army)

Lieutenant General William W.
“Buffalo Bill” Quinn

Lieutenant General William W. Quinn, a combat veteran of WWII and Korea, has the distinction of serving as DIA’s first Deputy Director (1961-1964). An infantry officer who graduated from West Point in 1933, Quinn would soon earn a reputation for his extensive combat and military intelligence experience. During World War II, he first served as a divisional and corps intelligence officer in North Africa and Italy before becoming the chief intelligence officer (G-2) for the Seventh Army in March 1944. Quinn was responsible for coordinating the collection of information for the invasion of southern France, Operation DRAGOON, in August of that year. After the war, he became Director of the Strategic Services Unit and then ran operations for the Central Intelligence Group, a forerunner of the CIA.

At the start of the Korean War, Quinn was Deputy Chief of Operations at Far East Command Headquarters under General Douglas MacArthur and soon became the G-2 of the newly formed X Corps. MacArthur placed Quinn in charge of intelligence for the amphibious assault at Inchon, a turning point in the initial phase of the war. In January 1951 he took command of the 17th Infantry Regiment (the “Buffaloes”) of the 7th Infantry Division. Quinn led the regiment during severe fighting against Chinese forces around Hwachon Reservoir and other actions, including a reconnaissance task force mission that penetrated eight miles behind enemy lines. He was decorated for his gallantry in Korea with the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart.

As Deputy Director, DIA, Quinn helped lead the agency through one of its most significant challenges — the Cuban Missile Crisis. He died in September 2000 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



General Quinn (as a Colonel) during the Korean War.

DECEMBER 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25 NOV 2007 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	26 JAN 2008 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	27	28 	29	30	1
2	3	4 1982: President Reagan signed EO 12333 on collecting intelligence.	5 1981: Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service established.	6 2001: Anti-Taliban forces captured Osama bin Laden’s main base in the Tora Bora mountains in Afghanistan.	7 1941: Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a major intelligence failure, brought the US into WW II.	8 1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.
9	10	11 1962: DIA established the Counterintelligence Group.	12 1964: Defense Secretary McNamara established Defense Attaché System. 1991: USSR ceased to exist.	13 2003: Saddam Hussein captured.	14 1995: The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris.	15 2005: Democratic election held for new government in Iraq.
16 1998: US launched Operation DESERT FOX in Iraq.	17 2004: President Bush signed Intelligence Reform Act.	18	19 1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.	20 1989: US forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.	21 1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.	22 2001: Hamad Karzai appointed head of government in Afghanistan.
23 30 1946: US Army Strategic Intelligence School established.	24 31	25 Christmas Day	26 1776: General Washington defeated Hessians at Trenton, NJ with HUMINT.	27	28	29

2007



JAN 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEB 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	MAR 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APR 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	MAY 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JUN 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JUL 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	AUG 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SEP 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCT 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	NOV 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	DEC 2007 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

DIA has received authorization to release the paintings, photos, and information contained in this publication to the public. We would like to thank the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and the United States Air Force Art Program for their help in digitizing the paintings. All events listed on this calendar are noted according to the time and date of the location where they occurred.

2008

JAN 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEB 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	MAR 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APR 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	MAY 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	JUN 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JUL 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	AUG 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SEP 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCT 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	NOV 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	DEC 2008 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

“DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE HISTORY, 2007” WAS PREPARED BY THE DIA HISTORY OFFICE, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20340. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE HISTORY OFFICE AT 202-231-5554. AN ELECTRONIC VERSION IS AVAILABLE ON THE DIA HISTORY OFFICE WEBSITE AT WWW.DIA.MIL/HISTORY.